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PAGES 9 TO 16.

# THE JOURNAL.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1896. SIXTEEN PAGES.

## The Balmy Spring

Turns our thoughts to Suburban Homes. A large list can be found on the classified advertising pages of THE JOURNAL every day.

PAGES 9 TO 16.

## THE LAW WILL SET ONE WOMAN RIGHT; DEATH INTERPOSES AND VINDICATES ANOTHER.

Proof to Be Given That Policeman Cassassa Falsely Accused Myrtle Hoey.

She Was Ill When Arrested and Was Merely Taking an Evening Walk Alone.

MAGISTRATE MOTT'S CRUEL HASTE.

Habes Corpus Proceedings Instituted to Establish Her Good Name—A Common Law Marriage to Be Sanctified by the Church.

Through the aid of the Journal, Mrs. Myrtle Hoey, who, without being heard in her own behalf, was sent to the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island for five days by Magistrate Mott, in Jefferson Market Police Court, last Friday, has been released in the custody of William F. Howe and will be granted an opportunity to prove that she is not a woman of the streets. It will be shown that, though she was but the common-law wife of the man whose name she bears, her reputation was of the best, and that the charge made against her by Policeman Frank D. Cassassa, of the Mercer Street Station, unsupported by other evidence, would be discredited by any properly conducted tribunal.

Her husband, Louis Hoey, who has a good position as manager of a Third Avenue restaurant, was in the Police Court to save his wife from the charge made against her, but Magistrate Mott would not hear him. Mrs. Hoey had just risen from a sick bed, and had been attended by Dr. William S. Brady, of No. 303 East Twenty-third street, who was prepared to swear that her physical condition was such that it would have been impossible that such a charge against her could have been true.

Mrs. Condon, the landlady of the house, No. 151 East Twenty-seventh street, where the Hoey's lived, would have testified that Mrs. Hoey was not in the habit of going out nights, and that on the Thursday night she was arrested she had asked an elderly woman to accompany her for a little walk.

OUTRAGE ON JUSTICE.  
Mrs. Hoey was taken to the Superior Court, Chambers, Part II, yesterday morning upon a writ of habeas corpus secured by Lawyer Howe. She is twenty years of age, slight, under medium height and modest in dress and manner. Her complexion is fair and she has wavy light brown hair and blue eyes. Even had it not been for her recent illness, she is physically incapable for the work the Workhouse women are required to perform, particularly the scrubbing and carrying in Bellevue Hospital, where her lot was cast. She was pale and worn looking in court and seemed to be upon the verge of collapse.

She faintly in Jefferson Market Court when sentenced by Magistrate Mott, and her counsel feared that she was unequal to the ordeal, and might again succumb. Her husband sat by her side.

The argument before Justice Truax had to be entirely upon the legality of the commitment. Assistant District Attorney Hennessy, upon behalf of the committing Magistrate, argued that the Supreme Court had no right to interfere to release the prisoner, the commitment having been regular, upon due and sufficient evidence, as shown by the Magistrate's return.

Mr. Howe, said: "If Your Honor, please, I am here to assist in righting one of the most cruel wrongs ever perpetrated in New York in the name of justice. My attention was drawn to the case at the instance of a foremost newspaper, and my sympathies have been thoroughly enlisted. It is high time the Supreme Court took cognizance of just such outrages as this, and I am confident that it will. I propose to show the thorough villainy of the officer who made the arrest in this case, and to expose the indecent haste with which Magistrate Mott disposed of it. This woman is, Your Honor, respectable and incapable of being guilty of the offence charged by this policeman under oath. I am determined to bring action against every one concerned in this outrage. The police are making arrests upon this charge indiscriminately, and when they have made them they swear to anything to bear them out."

"If my wife were to stop in Fifth Avenue to talk to Mr. Hummel and Mr. Hummel were to raise his hat and leave her after conversing a few minutes, there is no reason why an officer could not come up to her and place her under arrest and charge her with soliciting, just as has been done in this case. It was established by Justice Andrews in the Schaner case a few weeks ago that we have an inalienable right to traverse the Magistrate's return."

DID NOT PLEAD GUILTY.  
The return in this case shows that Mrs. Hoey pleaded guilty. She did not plead guilty. She pleaded not guilty. It is the duty of every magistrate to inform prisoners that they are entitled to counsel, and to hear witnesses in their behalf. That was not done in this case. This woman was simply walking along the street when this policeman, whom we will show before we are through with him to be one of the worst creatures in New York, walked up to her, grabbed her by the shoulder, and marched her off to the station house. I ask that this woman be paroled in my custody until to-morrow morning, to enable me to prepare the case."

Justice Truax decided in favor of Mr. Howe. Mrs. Hoey was permitted to go home with her husband and will be in court again this morning with the necessary witnesses to prove her innocence.

"It is true," said Mr. Hoey, "that I was never married by religious ceremony to Mrs. Hoey. I am an agnostic, and persuaded her to believe, as I do, that it was not necessary. But I introduced her to every one as my wife, and she is such in the eyes of the law. I shall now marry her by religious ceremony in spite of my opinions."

Catherine Hilton's Life Goes Out and Policeman Whitman's Charges Are Refuted.

The Post-Mortem Examination Proves That She Was Very Sick When Arrested.

MAGISTRATE KUDLICH'S HUMANITY.

Convinced That the Poor Laundress Was Ill, He Rebuked the Officer for Making the Arrest—Died in a Few Days.

Death has removed the stigma put upon the reputation of Catherine Hilton, the poor laundress, who was charged by a policeman with a crime of which it was impossible that she could have been guilty. Like Mrs. Hoey, Catherine Hilton was a more fit subject for a hospital than for a police station cell or the workhouse, and her arrest doubtless hastened her death, which occurred a few days ago in Bellevue Hospital. Mrs. Hilton was arrested by Policeman Whitman in Pike street April 17 and taken to the Eldridge Street Police Station. He charged her with having accosted two men in the street.

The woman came from Maine five years ago and secured employment as a laundress. She was sober and industrious and worked steadily until illness incapacitated her. She applied at the Eldridge Street Station April 14 to be sent to an hospital and she was taken to Gouverneur Hospital. She was found to be suffering from tumor of the abdomen, necessitating an operation. For three days she was kept under the physician's care, that she might be physically prepared for the ordeal. Then she was permitted to go to her home to pack up her belongings, and it was arranged that she should return the following day.

It was during the interval of her absence that Policeman Whitman took occasion to make his infamous and improbable accusation. She told the Sergeant at the desk in the Police Station that she was ill, and in support of her statement nearly swooned before the desk, but she was locked up in a cell for all that. Magistrate Kudlich said the arrest was an outrage, and discredited the policeman's sworn statement that she had accosted men on the street. Mrs. Hilton's employer, a laundryman in Fourth Avenue, appeared in her behalf, and testified to her respectability.

Policeman Whitman hurriedly left court and returned with two brother officers as witnesses to help him out of his scrape. At that point of the hearing Mrs. Hilton fainted away and Magistrate Kudlich refused to hear the testimony and sent for an ambulance and discharged the prisoner. "Whitman," he said, "this woman's arrest and the charge made against her is an outrage. You should have acknowledged your mistake instead of straining every nerve to convict her, simply to justify the arrest."

Mrs. Hilton's physical condition was such that it was decided to be impracticable to operate with any show of success. She failed from day to day slowly, but surely, until death came to her relief, and if any doubt as to her innocence remained it was removed by the post-mortem examination.

Left Nearly All to His Children.  
Henry Offerman, the dry goods merchant, who died in Brooklyn a few days ago, left the bulk of his large estate to his sons and daughters. The sum of \$5,000 was bequeathed to the Wartburg Orphan School, in Westchester County. The dry goods store at No. 503 Fulton street is to be continued.



"Gissy" Powell, Who Is Charged with Smuggling.  
She is a milliner, and lives, with her sister and brother-in-law, Captain Turner, late of Her Majesty's Fifteenth Hussars, and now riding master at Durland's. "Gissy" Powell's sister, "Mme. Lillie," of London, sent two Spring bonnets by Steward Hills, of the Manitoba. The steward was arrested at the pier as he was taking the bonnets, concealed in a basket of soiled napkins, to a laundry wagon. The driver of the wagon was also arrested. "Gissy" Powell says that it is all a horrid mistake.



## CISSY POWELL'S SMUGGLED BONNETS.

She Says It Was All a Horrid Mistake to Lock Up Steward Hills.

Never Meant They Should Come Contraband from Her Sister, "Madame Lillie."

ONLY GUINEA BONNETS, ANYWAY.

Variegated Trouble a Little Millinery Caused for Captain Turner, Laundry Driver Richards, and Old Horse "January."

These are solemn times for pretty Miss Cissy Powell. Her two lovely Spring bonnets are in the custody of the United States Government; a trusted acquaintance is in Ludlow Street Jail on her account, and her brother-in-law, Captain W. F. Turner, here of the English army, is much put out by a sequence of untoward events that they will all try to-day to explain to Commissioner Shields.

Cissy Powell is an English girl, who is living with her sister, Mrs. Turner, in a flat at No. 48 West Sixtieth street. She has another sister who, under the name of "Mme. Lillie," makes bonnets for royalty, according to the gilded sign over No. 2 Conduit street, London. The Captain, after having served Her Majesty for fourteen years in the Fifteenth Hussars, resigned and came to America in 1883, with the "English Military Tournament," in which he lost a heap of money, and then became riding master for Durland's riding academy.

But, to come back to the bonnets, the cause of Miss Cissy Powell's woe. "Mme. Lillie," wrote to her sister, Mrs. Turner, that she wished to send Cissy two bonnets, and wanted to know how it could best be done.

The Captain's wife remembered that Edwin T. Hills was steward of the steamship Manitoba, that he was a friend of Thomas Redford, an acquaintance of the Captain's, and once under-steward for Hills. Redford is just now out of work, and stays with the Turners.

Redford saw Hills and he agreed to call at No. 2 Conduit street and bring over the bonnets. "Mme. Lillie" picked out two, one a dream, trimmed with sprays of forget-me-nots, and the other a symphony in four shades of red. In due time the ship and the bonnets came into port and on last Sunday afternoon rested at the pier foot of West Twenty-eighth street. Steward Hills thought that it would be a waste of good money to pay duty on the masterpieces, and he took Simon Richards, colored, into his confidence. He is the driver for the Troy Steam Laundry, Brooklyn, of "January" and a delivery. Simon Richards, "January" and the wagon were on the pier ready to take the dirty linen of the Manitoba to the laundry. Steward Hills, with Simon's aid, secreted the London bonnets in a pile of soiled napkins, and placed the bundle in the wagon. "January" started to drag the load off the pier, when Special Customs Inspector Lawrence Hanley and United States Detective Edward T. McDonald arrested the entire outfit on the charge of smuggling. The detectives took the bonnets to Commissioner Shields's office, put the two men in jail and confiscated the horse.

Steward Hills was searched, and a letter addressed to Captain Turner was found in his pocket. When the news of Hill's arrest was brought to the flat in West Sixtieth street there was no end of excitement. "Cissy" cried until her big brown eyes were red and swollen; Mrs. Turner said it was "awful" five successive times. The Captain said things that no paper would dare publish, and little Tommy Redford assisted him. The big Captain said yesterday that he knew nothing about "Cissy's" bonnets until his wife had told him that they were coming over on the Manitoba. Mrs. Captain Turner verified her assertion, and expressed her sympathy for the unlucky steward's wife and children, who live in Chatham, England. Little Tommy Redford intimated that he would hire a lawyer to get Hills out of the scrape.

"It's all a horrid mistake," said "Cissy," who is in the hot department of a dry goods store. "Why, there was no necessity of his evading the duty. We would have paid him. The hats should have been here before Easter, and when they failed to get here I had to buy one on this side. The detectives say the hats are worth \$30. But they are only Guinea bonnets."



OFFICERS OF THE HOUSEMAIDS' UNION, ORGANIZED IN THIS CITY.  
This is the first organization of the kind in this State, and is operating under the protection of the Working Women's Society. Its aim is to relieve its members from the necessity of getting work through the medium of employment agencies, having a free bureau of its own. It is recruited from the better class of servants, those receiving high wages, and is rapidly becoming well organized. The union is collecting a fund, and intends to start a home for members out of work.

## NEW YORK HAS A HOUSEMAID'S UNION.

It Starts as a Full-Fledged Organization and Has Elected Permanent Officers.

Servants to Achieve Independence by an Employment Bureau of Their Own.

MEMBERS FROM THE BETTER CLASS.

They Are Engaged in Raising a Fund and Are Planning to Establish a Home for the Unemployed.

Coming close on the heels of the report of the strike among the servant girls in Superior, Wis., is the announcement that right here in New York a vast labor organization of housemaids has been formed. Nearly every kitchen in the city is represented on the rolls of the union. The organizers say they don't expect to go on a strike for some time to come. Their organization is not quite in working order. At present the women are chiefly concerned in perfecting the plan for their out-of-work and sick benefit fund, and the establishment of a home for houseworkers out of a place.

The union has the distinction of being the first of its kind in this State. It got into working order and elected a set of permanent officers on the 18th of February last. It is under the protection of the Working Women's Society.

General houseworkers, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, seamstresses and upstairs girls are eligible for membership. The president is Mrs. Mary Gillis and the secretary Miss Ceila Goodwin. Both of them are general houseworkers, as is also Mrs. Barry, chairman of the Board of Trustees.

Regarding the social status of the society, Miss Woodbridge, secretary of the working women's organization, said:

"While, of course, we have none of the Vanderbilt's maids or the Astors' employees, all our members are engaged in first-class families, and get high wages. The families that come to us are usually willing to pay from \$18 to \$20 per month, and are all thoroughly respectable."

"The evils of the present system at private employment offices are not generally understood by employers or the public in general. Usually the offices charge only the nominal price of a dollar or two for their services in securing places, but they will keep a girl running about on all sorts of applications that are of no value, unless she pays them an extra fee of \$5 or \$10."

"Very often lodging places are run in connection with intelligence offices, and the girls are obliged to patronize them while they are waiting for a position. These lodgings are usually miserable rooms in tenements kept in the most slovenly fashion."

"It was a knowledge of some of these evils that led the Working Women's Society to establish its free employment bureau, and to organize the Houseworkers' Mutual Assistance Association. The girls are hoping after awhile to be able to raise funds enough to furnish a small home, where members can live when out of work. They intend to work it co-operatively."

Vermilye & Co. Get All the Bonds.

Vermilye & Co. of this city, were yesterday allotted the entire \$4,000,000 of city bonds at their "all-or-none" bid of 104.59. The entire bids amounted to \$37,702,977.

## THEOLOGIANS HONOR PRESIDENT GREEN.

Fiftieth Anniversary of His Instructorship in Princeton Seminary.

Seventy-six Graduates Receive Diplomas at the Annual Commencement Exercises.

ALUMNI EULOGIZE THE EXECUTIVE.

His Career Has Been a Brilliant One, Both as a Professor and as a Defender of the Scriptures.

The eighty-fourth annual commencement of the Princeton Theological Seminary and the fiftieth anniversary of the appointment of Professor William Henry Green, D. D., LL. L., as instructor of the Seminary, took place yesterday.

The graduation exercises were begun at 9 o'clock in the morning in the Seminary chapel and were presided over by the Rev. Dr. A. Gosman, president of the Board of Directors of the Seminary. He delivered a short address and was followed by the Rev. George D. Baker, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of Philadelphia. Seventy-six young theologians received diplomas.

After the graduating exercises the public celebration was commenced. There was the usual procession around the campus, led by Professor William Libby, after which all went to Alexander Hall, and the jubilee exercises were begun at 11 o'clock. After the assembly came to order the Rev. W. E. Schenck read letters of regret from the presidents of the University of Leipzig, University of Zurich, University of Edinburgh, Universities of Berlin, Cambridge and Oxford universities.

The exercises in Alexander Hall were begun with a hymn and prayer by the Rev. John Gellan Lansing, D. D., The Rev. Abraham Gesman, D. D., delivered the opening address on "Dr. Green's services to the Seminary." The Rev. Charles M. Mead, Ph. D., D. D., followed with an address on "Dr. Green's Contributions to Biblical Criticism." The Rev. J. F. McCurdy, Ph. D., LL. D., Professor of Oriental Literature, University College, Toronto, Canada, was the next speaker, and addressed the assemblage on "Dr. Green's Contributions to Semitic Scholarship." The Rev. Francis L. Patton, D. D., LL. D., president of Princeton College, addressed the next address on "Dr. Green's Services to the Church at Large."

The alumni dinner, held in University Hall, was presided over by the Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., president of the Alumni Association, and was attended by many prominent ministers, alumni of the university.

Dr. Green was born in 1825 at Groveville, N. J. His father was a celebrated merchant of New York, his uncle Chancellor of New Jersey, and his grandfather, Jonathan Dickinson, the celebrated patriot and signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was graduated from Lafayette College with honors in 1840, before he was sixteen years of age. He was made a tutor, but resigned the position two years later, when he matriculated in the Princeton Theological Seminary. Being graduated from there in 1846, he took up his work as instructor in that institution. After five years he was given the chair of Biblical and Oriental Literature in Princeton Seminary. In 1851 he was elected president of the Seminary, a position he has since held. A large proportion of his literary work has been written in defense of the Scriptures and against special attacks.